

Application No.: 10/065,184

Docket No.: JCLA9540

REMARKS**Present Status of the Application**

Claims 1 and 7 are objected to because of minor informalities. The Office Action rejected all pending claims 1-10. Specifically, the Office Action rejected claims 1-6 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hirata et al. (USP 4,899,086). The Office Action also rejected claims 1-10 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohno (USP 6,266,036 B1). Applicants have cancelled claims 1-6 and amended claim 7 to improve clarity. After entry of the foregoing amendments, claims 7-10 remain pending in the present application, and reconsideration of those claims is respectfully requested.

Summary of Applicant's Invention

The Applicant's invention is directed to a driving circuit of a display for preventing electrostatic discharge is provided. In the display, the anode of a light-emitting device in every pair of neighboring pixels is connected through a high resistant resistor (the resistance of the resistor depends on the material constituting the light-emitting device and size of the pixel). Any static electric charges produced during fabrication are even distributed to all the pixels and hence charges no longer accumulate at the anode of the light-emitting device leading to point defects in the display.

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Discussion of objections

Claim 7 was objected to because of informalities. In response thereto, applicants have replaced the terms "anode" and "device" in claim 7, line 4 with "anodes" and "devices", and have replaced the terms "resistance" and "device" in claim 7, line 6 with "resistances" and "devices". The informalities are corrected and no new matter is introduced.

Discussion of Office Action Rejections

The Office Action rejected claims 1-6 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hirata et al. (USP 4,899,086).

Applicant has canceled claims 1-6. Therefore, the rejection is moot.

The Office Action rejected claims 1-10 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), as being unpatentable over Ohno (USP 6,266,036, hereinafter, Ohno).

Applicant has canceled claims 1-6. Therefore, the rejection to claims 1-6 is moot.

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections to claims 7-10 for at least the reasons set forth below.

Claim 7 is believed patentable over Ohno at least because Ohno does not disclose, teach or suggest the feature of "a high resistant resistor connecting the anodes of the light-emitting devices in every pair of neighboring pixels..." as required by claim 7. The description on column 4, lines 25-27, of the Ohno patent, upon which the Examiner relied, states that "In this device, the anodes of the thyristors on the Ith row ($1 \leq I \leq N$) of the matrix are connected to a

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corresponding row line 12 of the Ith row. Each row line 12 is connected to a clock line ϕ_1 through a corresponding resistor R_{L1} , R_{L2} , R_{L3} , ... as shown in the figure." It can be seen that the resistors are connected between the anodes of different rows. However, the resistors do not connect between every pair of neighboring pixels. Fig. 3 clearly shows that, within each row, the anodes of all the thyristors are connected to one another directly without a resistor in between.

According to the present invention, the anodes of every pair of neighboring pixels in a display are connected together through a high resistant resistor (the resistance of the resistor depends on the material constituting the light-emitting device and size of the pixel). Hence, any static electric charges produced during fabrication are evenly distributed to all the pixels. Ultimately, electric charges no longer accumulate at the anodes of the light-emitting devices, thereby reducing overall number of point defects in the display. However, Ohno does not suggest that the architecture shown in Fig.3 can be used to provide such an advantage.

Furthermore, as acknowledged in the Office Action, Ohno does not teach or suggest the resistance of the resistor being higher than the internal resistances of the light-emitting devices.

Indeed, Ohno does not utilize the resistor to perform the function provided by the resistor in the present application. There is no motivation or suggestion using a resistor with a resistance higher than the internal resistances of the light-emitting devices to connect the anodes of the light-emitting devices in every pair of neighboring pixels as required by claim 7.

For at least the reasons discussed above, claim 7 is patentable over Ohno.

Moreover, claims 8-10 are patentable over Ohno for at least the same reasons because claims 8-10 depend from claim 7.

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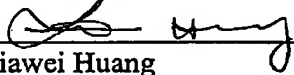
CONCLUSION

For at least the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that all pending claims 7-10 are in proper condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference would expedite the examination of the above-identified patent application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

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Respectfully submitted,
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